Quid Novi

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QUID NOVI

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Envoyez vos commentaires ou articles avant jeudi 5 p.m. à:

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Editor's Note...

Une semaine difficile pour beaucoup d'entre nous vient de passer... Déjà, certains comptent les jours qui nous séparent des vacances. D'autres se sont définitivement installés dans un petit coin de la bibliothèque.

Je sais, vous avez plus de choses à faire que de temps ou d'énergie, et rajouter à votre liste interminable n'aura probablement même pas l'effet d'accélérer les priorités. Cependant, 2 choses très importantes qui ne prennent pas beaucoup de temps et qu'il ne faut pas oublier:

- Election time! LSA and other candidates are campaigning; read, learn, think, decide and vote!
- CPO survey: PLEASE don't forget to fill it in AND hand it back!!

Much TLC to everyone and probably coffee too (it's that time of the year again)!

Rosalie-Anne

Acclaimed President

Pascal Zamprelli



So, I'm running for LSA president. Could you do me a huge favour and vote for me? Please? There are a lot of things to do next year, what with a new dean, a new principal, a funding problem, and a cafeteria issue, to name just a few. J'espère faire ma part afin de cultiver un environnement avec plusieurs défis, mais pas trop de stresse, où la participation directe des étudiants sera l'élément clé. I'm very approachable and look forward to discussing any and all issues with as many of you as possible, so that we might make this place as great as it has the potential to be, and have some fun while we're at it. Besides, if you were running for president, I'd vote for you.

Acclaimed V.P. Academic

Will Paterson



P Academic is a position that touches the lives of everyone at the faculty. Je prends cette responsabilité très sérieusement. I will bring to the position a wealth of knowledge while striving to be incredibly accessible. I am co-president of the first year class and have created a number of initiatives such as a weekly update tailored to first year students. I'm 5"9, 160lbs, brown hair, blue eyes. Last year, I was the student representative to the Graduate School at LSE. Qu'est-ce que vous devriez attendre de moi? I will put everything I have into ensuring that student interests are represented on Faculty Council and that our views taken into account when the school makes any academic decision. In particular, I hope to work to make the committee system much more transparent and accessible to all students. Si vous avez n'importe quelles questions, contactez-moi à will.paterson@mail.mcgill.ca. Merci pour votre considération!

Acclaimed V.P. Administration

Susan Martyn

Mho: Susan Martyn

no photo submitted What: Candidate for VP Administration.

Why: I've got good ideas for improving the student experience at McGill Law. For example, I'd like to organize a language partner program to match up Anglophones and Francophones who want to practice their second language. I also commit to posting LSA agendas and minutes on-line so that students know what their representatives are saying. There seems to be a concern among many that their viewpoints are not being voiced. If elected. I will commit to raising all comments that are expressed to me.

How: I am organized, hard-working and approachable. I spent two years working as an executive assistant to a cabinet minister and have held a variety of positions in student organizations ranging from head of UBC's Model United Nations Team to Student Ambassador.

If you have questions, I can be reached at sjmartyn@hotmail.com. Please consider voting for me.

Acclaimed V.P. Athletics

Stephen Panunto



Hi everyone! I have enjoyed being VP Sports so much this year that I am running once again. I have learned from my experiences this year, and I have several new ideas for next year. Among them are rejuvenating the Malpractice Cup, making the Profs vs 1st-years' softball game an annual affair, and creating a Law Games Committee to better organize our trip to Dalhousie next year. Hopefully I have gained your confidence over the past eight months or so, and done enough to deserve the chance to work for you again next year.

Candidates for V.P. Clubs and Services

Alex Law



Since first year, I have been an active member of the faculty. Last year, I worked on Skit Night and was a member of the International Law Society. This year, I helped edit the Quid, was active in the Human Rights Working Group, went to almost all of the Student Funding Committee meetings though I am not a member, and volunteered at the "Greening the FTAA?" conference. I also attended the "Greenwashing the FTAA?" conference. I have been volunteering at the Legal Clinic since last summer, and until last December I also held a 20-hour/week job as a waitress. I am organized, hardworking, and committed to this community and the world outside it. As your VP Clubs and Services, I would encourage and facilitate active participation from all students, and keep you informed of the activities of the LSA and its Executive. You can reach me by email at alexandra.law@mcgill.ca.

Eleasha Sabourin



Hello! My name is Eleasha Sabourin and I'm running for VP Clubs and Services. Through my involvement with student organizations, I have developed strong organizational skills. In my undergrad, I served as first year class rep for the theatre department, and was chair on the fundraising committee for the Student Ambassadors Association. I have several exciting ideas regarding the improvement of student life at the faculty. For example, if elected I will organize the sale of exam cram packages. These packages will contain goodies to be given to friends in serious need of a break from the books... everything from granola bars to massage coupons. Specific to the portfolio of VP Clubs and Services, I would like to oversee the improvement of the Clubs website and facilitate stronger links between clubs both within the Faculty and law schools across Canada. I look forward to voicing your concerns to the LSA.

Tristan Musgrave



It's easy to forget that our isolated, little faculty is a part of a larger student environment at McGill. But, especially during times where issues, such as the Faculty's funding crisis and the reforms within the McGill cafeteria system, are coming to pass, it is more imperative than ever that we have an enthusiastic and effective voice within the SSMU. If elected, I would do my best to act as a medium between the SSMU and the LSA in order to represent the Faculty's needs and interests. In addition, I would strive to broaden relations with other law school student governments across Canada concerning matters of mutual interest. I am hardworking, dedicated and would be extremely motivated to undertake this role. Also, I am a Cancer and I love pina coladas, candlelight dinners and long walks on the beach...vote for me!

Pierre-Olivier Savoie



I am not running for an LSA position to pad my CV. Despite some outgoing LSA execs trying to convince me that it looks good on a CV, I really don't care. Je me présente parce que je veux essayer de faire avancer certains dossiers: la question de financement de la faculté et l'avancement du contrat social; le bilinguisme dans la faculté et à l'AED; un esprit démocratique à l'AED par la tenue d'assemblées générales plus fréquentes et redevables; communiquer avec les autres associations d'étudiantEs de droit concernant le financement afin de partager nos idées et de se battre contre toute forme de privatisation additionnelle. You might be asking yourself why you should vote for me. My current involvement at the Faculty, aside from frequent Coffee House appearances, consists of being an elected member of the LSA ad hoc funding committee and part of the Social

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Candidates for V.P. Finance

Ayman Daher



As much as I encourage everyone to be active in the faculty life, I understand that not everyone can prioritize this pursuit. That's why you need me. I understand the needs of different students and I will work relentlessly in the attempt to fulfill these needs. My priority will be to balance the objectives of different segments of the school as not to treat the body of students as a faceless homogeneous group of people. Rather, I will try to ensure that the rich diversity encountered in the faculty is encouraged and crystallized.

Je veux devenir le prochain V.P. Finance de la faculté. Je viens de compléter mon mandat en tant que V.P. Finance de Skit Nite et je crois que, jumelée à plusieurs autres expériences en finance que j'ai accumulé durant les quatre dernières années, je suis qualifié pour occuper ce poste.

Merci Beaucoup.

Ayman Daher

Andrew Tischler



Tello, bonjour, my name is Andrew Tischler, and I am running for VP Finance of the LSA.

Having served as president of the Students' Society of McGill University and managed my own business, I have gained invaluable experience in the skills that are necessary for the position including budgeting, planning, finances, bookkeeping - and lots of committee work ...

I am committed to putting my experience to use in order to ensure the smooth functioning of the association and providing continuity in the portfolio after the LSA finishes its audit and throughout the next year.

Comme vice-président des finances, je m'engagerais à répondre aux besoins de la variété de groupes dans la faculté et bien gérer les activité quotidiennes du LSA en travillant fort sur le conseil de l'association.

If you have any questions, please ask me at any time - good luck on exams!

Acclaimed V.P. Internal

Erin Easingwood



Salut

For those of you who don't know me, I am the one-person representative of M.E.C., laid-back living, and all that defines the West Coast. Hailing from the other side of Canada, I would love to serve you, the students of McGill Law School, as next year's VP Internal (a.k.a. VP Coffee House). I would love to humbly follow in the footsteps of Miss Braun in bringing the best of good times to you all, proving once and for all that there is life beyond our casebooks. Considering my record of attendance. I think you could consider me a fan and expert in the delights of coffee house. I would appreciate the opportunity to build on bringing you all more law school-wide activities, and fostering the growing cohesion that has developed between the classes. I feel my enthusiasm and energy will serve you well as VP Internal. Bonne Journée!!!

Acclaimed V.P. Public Relations

Erica Solomon



Erica Solomon (Défenderesse- intimée) Appelante;

et

Vice Présidente- Relations Publiques pour L'Association des Étudiants en Droit (Demandeur - appelant) Intimé

2003: April 3; 2003: April 4.

Presents: LSA ELECTIONS

VP - Public Relations - Friendly - Charisme - Fundraiser - Team Player - Conscience Sociale -Networking - Matchmaking - Human Rights Internship Programme donations - Momentum - Réprésentativité - Independence - Transparence - Creativity - Workin' the room -Cold Calling - Assises Financières Solides - Reconciling - Negotiating - Cajolling - Where the money comes from - Where the money goes - Action - Reaction - Coffee Haus - Skit Nite - Law Games - Keep smiling - Experience - Did it - Done it - Doin' it again.

(You didn't really want to read the full version anyway, did you?)

Candidates for Law II Class President

Stephen Curran



<u>Qualifications</u>: I have been in Law I all year, and barring any unforeseen catastrophe in Civil Law Property, I should be able to continue in Law II next year, therefore meeting the baseline requirements.

Proposals:

- 1. To create an annual "Night of Skits", probably some time in the month of March, to display student talents and raise money for charity
- 2. To produce a "Board of Notices" by e-mail, to keep students aware of faculty announcements and events
- 3. To host a "House of Coffee" every week giving students a chance to mingle among their peers

<u>Seriously</u>: I want to contribute to the already-strong sense of spirit and community in our class - and to encourage even more people to get involved in class events

<u>Promise</u>: Should I get caught embezzling funds from the LSA. I would immediately abdicate - you would not have to ask me twice.

Emily Myer



Why second year class president? I'll be honest, I'm not looking to change the world or save the dolphins through this position, but I thought it might be fun to get involved. I really like our faculty and think we have a great year with a lot of talent and personality. I'd love the opportunity to represent you and bring any ideas you have to the L.S.A. I like organizing events and I think it would be great to start some more activities to bring the class closer together. And don't worry, I promise to keep up Will and Erin's weekly noticeboard. Emily.

Robert Notkin



Vote Robert Notkin for Year 2 class President.

Can anyone fill Will Paterson's and Erin Easingwood's shoes? Maybe not but I'm willing to try to fill the void! With my experience on the LSA as a Faculty Councilor I have the expertise and knowledge of the issues that concern you to be an effective second year representative on the LSA. Issues concerning faculty funding, convocation awards and medals, exam scheduling, dean selection and corporate sponsorship are among some that have recently been discussed at the LSA. Furthermore with my background in event planning we'll have more fun things to do during the year. So vote Robert Notkin and get a class president who will take care of your concerns at the LSA and make you forget them during the year with great events!

Candidates for Law II Class President

Patrick Kergin

no photo submitted Je me propose comme candidat au poste de Président des Étudiants de 3è année. Bien que je n'ai pas d'expérience dans le AED, j'ai aidé à gérer l'Association des Étudiants de Droit Latino-Américains de McGill (connu sous l'acronyme LALSA). En tant que président, je ferais mon mieux pour participer dans les différents comités de la faculté.

I will also try to organize some interesting class-wide activities, and engage in a dialogue with the other class presidents. In addition, I promise that once inaugurated, I will stop speaking French to everyone. Really.

Vanessa Rochester



Bonjour tout le monde! Je m'appelle Vanessa Rochester. Natasha Wallace et moi-même nous présentons ensemble comme candidates pour les sièges de Présidentes de la classe de troisième année en droit (Law III). Nous vous encourageons à voter les 2 et 3 avril aux élections pour le LSA et de plus, à voter pour nous, pour les raisons qui suivent.

By instituting a 3rd year class posting (see Natasha's statement) we intend to accomplish several things. Firstly, it is our responsibility to represent the class. We intend to do this by posting the issues to be addressed at each council meeting, so that we may get feedback from you, the 3rd years, in order to voice your concerns and raise your issues in the upcoming meeting. Secondly, we tend to fragment a little after first year. To help remedy this situation, we intend to set up 3rd year social activities such

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Elan Roiz

no photo submitted

no pensketch submitted

Natasha Wallace



Bonjour, je m'appelle Natasha Wallace, et me présente en tendem avec Vanessa Rochester. Nous nous présentons come candidates pour les sièges de Présidentes de la classe de troisième année en droit (Law III). Although copying this year's Law I presidents, we propose implementing an electronic message board via WebCT to encourage communication about social activities and on-going faculty issues pertinent to the Law III class. As well as organizing social activities, we would also like to create volunteer opportunities for the class. For example, organizing an evening where the 3rd years can volunteer at the Old Brewery Mission. We also intend to help with general LSA projects. The LSA executives tend to be very busy, so with our help hopefully projects like the Bottin, will get accomplished faster. We are both approachable and ready to chat with anyone, so please stop us in the halls if there is anything you

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Candidates for Law III Valedictorian

Menachem Luftglass

no photo submitted

no pensketch submitted

Duncan Reid

no photo submitted

no pensketch submitted

Acclaimed Law IV Valedictorian

Greg Webber



F or those of you who know me, you have a strong reason to vote; that is, for someone else! Quite apart from that reality, I do not think there is anything to say or promise at this point. I shall rest on the friendships that we have developed together for the past four years.

Par contre, j'aimerais faire une simple promesse afin d'inciter votre curiosité. Si je suis élu, je promets d'inclure dans mon discours un petit quelque chose qui fera en sorte que la classe de 2003 ne sera pas vitement oubliée. Si ne suis pas élu, je promets de partager cette idée avec la candidate ou le candidat qui est élu à ma place!

Amitiés sincères. Grégoire C. N. Webber (Law IV)

> Voting starts on Wednesday Remember to cast your ballot!

A Priniciple of Accessibility for McGill Faculty of Law

by Amber Van Drielen (Law II)

The ad hoc student committee on faculty funding is to be congratulated for its hard work. The committed and concerned faculty that actively sought out the voices and opinions of the student body are also to be acknowledged. However, from the premise that education is a right regardless of

one's income, one aspect of this process is bothersome. At the meeting between faculty and students last fall privatization was definitely left on the table as an option - it was presented as something to be avoided if possible. Then, after a comment that the current QC gov-

ernment would not allow it anyway, the issue was quietly dropped.

If this faculty is truly in support of accessibility, then we should take the issue of 'privatization' off the table completely. Ample evidence was presented in recent Quid articles as to the lack of compatibility of accessibility and privatization. A half-hearted commitment to accessibility will not be successful. Nor is it the time to hide behind current

government policy to avoid taking a standpoint on the issue of privatization. This may work in the short term. However, political parties can change, McGill is drawn like a magnet to Ontario and USA law schools, and the FTAA draft proposal which appears to include education as a service just like any

If this faculty is truly in support of accessibility, then we should take the issue of 'privatization' off the table completely. Ample evidence was presented in recent Quid articles as to the lack of compatibility of accessibility and privatization.

other one, is far from encouraging of our long term ability to maintain accessibility.

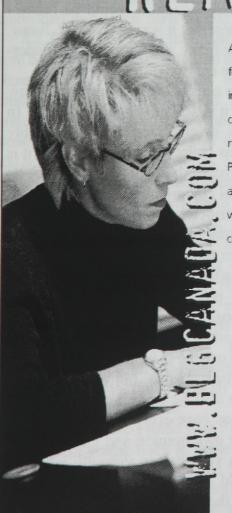
On a more general note, there is a narrow political spectrum in the mainstream anglo North American political scene. It can symbolically be interpreted through the eyes of the economic man who unfortunately, even with his glasses on has a very narrow, short-sighted field of vision. The economic man although purporting to look out for the indi-

vidual right is extremely disrespectful towards many individuals. If you are poor, or old, or sick there is disregard for the value of your life. Although for many people, it would be an embarrassment to invite the economic man home for dinner, he unfortunately has the North American continent in a trance.

Needless to say 'accessibility' of education is also not on the list of priorities for the economic man. In fact, his basic point appears to be that a few people can run this world more efficiently, so why bother with the

rest of the lowlife. I can feel the beady eyes boring into my skull as the economic man silently assesses the situation before him. The daughter of artists who make ends meet by being janitors now wants to be a lawyer? Sorry, artists tend to think too much and are trouble makers. Plus, janitors obviously don't breed intelligent human beings. Furthermore, career goals that include providing legal assistance to poor people are an inefficient \blacktriangleright

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My Turn

by Stephen Panunto (Law III)

I'll start with a mea culpa. In writing this article, I am admitting to acting hypocritically. I have refused to respond to anything written in the Quid in order to avoid the personal conflicts that have, in my opinion, plagued this fine magazine this year - even after I have been personally attacked. I haven't been a big fan of the overall tone of the Quid this year; but the Quid is what we, as a faculty, make it, so here we are. And here I

am. feeling the need to respond to a couple of Skit Nite articles.

I do this not because I feel that I have been attacked personally - far from it, in fact. I feel that the articles were unfair to many Skit Nite performers, however, and this time I can't bite my tongue.

First, I'll address the problems with the decision-making team of Skit Nite. In his article last week. Fred defends what he considers to be his actions - i.e. cutting down or out skits. First, I think Fred takes the blame for actions that should be spread around, and I credit him for that. However, I would like to point out that most of the people who were upset with the decisions of the creative team were not so much insulted by the decisions themselves, but how certain members of the creative team expressed themselves. In a nutshell, and without going into too many specifics, some performers were treated rudely, with condescension and berated in front of their friends and colleagues. On at least one occasion, the entire Skit Nite cast was spoken to in a very disrespectful way, told that no one was "beyond getting cut" only a few days before the show. I will grant that this was the

prerogative of the creative team, and may have made for a better show. The question is of respect, however. We are not children, and can handle disappointment. There is a way to speak to people that allows the point to be made without us being made to feel, well, worthless. There were times that it seemed performers were criticized for the sake of criticizing them. And this feeling was widespread enough that it is not the isolated feeling of a select group of ultra-sensitive artists. I know that this is just the opinion of one performer, but I encourage readers to look over Fred's article again: to me, it displayed exactly the

I think Fred takes the blame for actions that should be spread around, and I credit him for that. However, I would like to point out that most of the people who were upset with the decisions of the creative team were not so much insulted by the decisions themselves, but how certain members of the creative team expressed themselves.

problems of which I speak: arrogance, condescension and disrespect to the performers. I don't disagree with the creative team's aims (a quality product in a reasonable time frame), but I do have a problem with how those goals were communicated to the performers.

And I also have to say that I did enjoy the content, by and large. Obviously I am biased, since I was in two skits and my idea of comedy is "half pizza, half pasta". I saw everyone involved in Skit Nite work very hard, and in spite of some of the difficulties I just discussed, everyone had reason to be happy - and proud - after the show. And those feelings are tempered when certain people feel the need to criticize for the sake of criticizing (of course. I don't expect them to believe that they were doing this, but to many of the performers it felt that way). And so I ask: when exactly did it become all about reinforcing heterosexual

masculinity (for lack of a better translation)? Skit Nite is a showcase for the often hidden talents in this faculty. Many of the women in this faculty happen to be very gifted dancers and, horror of horrors, also happen to be attractive (and for this I am personally very thankful. But I guess that is just me being a macho sexist bastard, as if I have to ask forgiveness for being attracted to women). It's not like the dancers were remaking a Christina Aguilera video. So they were dancing to pop music with a (gasp) boy. They were not gyrating all over him (unlike another skit that was praised by the same author). With all

due respect to Stephen Curran's dancing ability (sorry Stephen, but if it makes you feel better, you're much, much better than I), what made the skit funny was the juxtaposition of their skill with Stephen's, um, effort.

Why does everything have to be so overana-

lyzed? Why is it that if a man dresses up like a woman there is some underlying meaning besides it being an attempt at comedy in this context? I can accept if you don't find it funny; to each her own taste. But sometimes a cigar is just a cigar - and a cheap laugh is just a cheap laugh. Since I dressed up like Pino, does it mean I want to be him? Or do I just have some sick Ferrari fetish (ok, that I'll admit to). I just thought it would be funny - and I can accept that it was not, in fact, funny. But not being funny and having some underlying message are two different things.

As for the skits being too much about law school, well, it is the law school's Skit Nite. In an incredibly diverse faculty, it is probably one of our few collective experiences, so it is only logical that the basis of the comedy be on the law school environment.

It seems criticism for the sake of criticism is not a rare trait in this faculty, unfortunately. It is far easier to criticize that to actually try and accomplish something or try to convince people with positive arguments instead of attacks on those you disagree with. And here, I must again admit I am being hypocritical. As difficult as it may be to believe, my goal really isn't to attack anyone, but to express that some people do take pride in what they do. and, while you have every right in the world to have your own opinion and express yourself (at least verbally) in virtually whatever manner you'd like, sometimes it is best to think about the impact of your opinions on others before you speak.■

allocation of resources. After this quick highly efficient reflection, the economic man with a little smirk pulls out his privatization card and in standard line proclaims "Thank you very much for your application to law school. We would sincerely like to see you as a member of this faculty. That will be 20,000\$ / year and you may or may not get enough loans to cover these costs. Furthermore, since your GPA is not 4.0 there is no scholarship for you." Living on \$15,000/ year prior to law school applications, this amount seems inconceivable and daughter of artist blinks back tears of disappointment and

(A principle of accessibility, cont'd)

returns home to be a janitor.

If this faculty firmly believes that a janitor's daughter can go to law school alongside a lawyer's son then we should openly reject the privatization / deregulation model. This means taking privatization officially off the list of funding possibilities. Adopting a 'principle of accessibility' will create a vision upon which to base our funding strategy. From this starting point, we can successfully progress with funding initiatives including lobbying, matching funds, and a social contract. Without a solid vision of accessibility there is every possibility that we will flounder in the murky waters.

¹http://www.ftaa-alca.org/ see Chapter on Service

If you look for something hard enough, chances are you'll find it.

by Liz Hunter (Law II)

I'm saddened to hear that some people were apparently unmoved by some, if not all, of the Skit Nite dances. They write these dances off as having consisted of little more than a bunch of students (mostly

female) perpetuating gender stereotypes. Rather than see us as strong, dedicated performers, they dismiss us as being little more than synchronized things.

I just wanted to point out that there's a fine

line between theorizing, analysing, critiquing, and ridiculing. While I don't doubt the value and importance of the first three exercises (theorizing, analysing, critiquing), I question the purpose and motivation of the fourth. I would have been more than happy to discuss any of the dances that I helped choreograph for Skit Nite this year. In fact, my door's open if anyone wants to have an open discussion about these dances...honestly.

Why McGill Law Doesn't Need Black Flag

by David Perri (Law I)

"We sit glued to the T.V. all night...and every night/Why go into the outside world at all...it's such a fright/We've got nothing better to do/Than watch T.V. and have a couple of brews." -- Black Flag, "TV Party" (1981)

I'd like to thank Finn Makela for taking me back to my undergraduate degree via his article in last week's Quid entitled

"Theorizing Skit Night." Finn did a fantastic job recapping the three years I spent doing a minor in philosophy, and had Mr. Makela been around during my tenure at Western I would have invariably requested

class summaries from him. That being said, as I finished reading his version of skit night put to a philosophical treatise, my mind wandered to a band called Black Flag and the impact it embedded during the early to mid '80s.

Ah, Black Flag. The infamous D.C. hardcore band that a) featured within its ranks one Henry Rollins, and b) usually uttered venomous social commentary to primordial. faster-than-thou guitar riffs. Another cornerstone of the band's legacy was the sardonic and acerbic wit of Rollins' lyrics. Some of you are probably familiar with Rollins' brand of satire. If you tuned into rock radio circa 1994, Henry's most notorious hit, "Liar," was a standard. The thing about "Liar" -- like a lot of work Rollins did with Black Flag -- is that the man's acid-fire tongue got old... fast. Satire is only effective when subtle; the in-your-face ranting heard in the 'Flag (a perfect example being the above quote from "TV Party") oftentimes worked to the opposite effect, as those preached to didn't exactly enjoy the feeling of being patronized.

And that's where I stand with Finn. See, he wrote a great article back in September that I agreed with. It was probably the first thing I read as a law student, and its influence still resonates. Finn also seems like a cool guy.

and his commentary in Criminal Law is usually insightful and appreciated. But, "Theorizing Skit Night" was just pseudo-intellectual showiness, in terms of both its essence and its aesthetic.

Yeah, I studied philosophy too. But, if we're going to get technical, "I" didn't actually "study" "philosophy". According to the Heidiggerean dialect of phenomenology, my

"Theorizing Skit Night" was just pseudo-intellectual showiness, in terms of both its essence and its aesthetic.

> "dasein" (which is both essenceless and antiomnipresent) "perceived" (via its non-tangible, non sense-based awareness fields) "ideas" (the concrete and indiscriminate dissemination of knowledge, though said knowl

edge is neither objective, subjective nor even reality, if reality can be deduced in the context of dasein's being-as-care). See how that works? Kind of a mouthful, no?

So, what's my point? Well, I had a great three years observing Sartre's conception of "les autres," Kierkegaard's "sickness unto death," Aquinas' "primary first mover" and Hume's "skeptical conception of God". But, to

put an event like skit night within the context of those brilliant thinkers is as compelling as Black Flag preaching about drunken TV parties, while the sad reality is that the band was known to get notoriously intoxicated after

shows. Skit night was a time to laugh at the pretentious free-loading (err, "intellectual curiosity") that, at times, goes on here. Why taint it with more of the same?

Letter to the Editor

The Editors, Quid Novi: Dear Fabien and Rosalie-Anne:

Thank you for the very generous comments on the back page of the *Quid* of March 25, 2003 concerning my website. The note "Funding and support is required" may cause colleagues and students to send cheques. (You will not be surprised to learn that, despite the influence of the *Quid*, nothing has been received so far.) Donations are not expected by me, although as it has been said "One can never be too rich or too thin." What I would like is comments, suggestions and criticisms on the website guest book. With this in hand I hope to obtain from the Canada Council or elsewhere some funding for staff to do the weekly additions, corrections and adjustments which is necessary.

May I add, as the term ends, that the *Quid* performs a remarkable service to the Law Faculty, both to students and staff and profs. I have found the *Quid* particularly useful this year as concerns funding of the Faculty and in respect as well to this regrettable war which affects us all.

Amicalement,
William Tetley
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Right is Mike: LSA Exec Looking for a Legacy

by Michael Hazan (Law I)

n case you missed it, at the last LSA executive meeting, the LSA passed a corporate sponsorship policy that will significantly affect both current and incoming students. The rules are as follows:

- 1. No firm advertising on the first day of orientation
- 2. The Dean's Barbecue should not be spon sored
- 3. No mandatory event of an academic nature may be sponsored
- 4. Firms should endeavour to sponsor at least two other student initiatives before sponsor ing a Coffee House each academic year.

As the Executive explained, these rules were put in place to benefit the incoming LSA in their dealings with firms before the next academic year. While these rules can be repealed if the new executive finds them too

restrictive, it amazes me how this type of policy gets enacted with scant student consultation and with only a week left in their mandate.

The LSA Exec explained that the problems the Exec faced dur-

ing this past summer, while dealing with firms throwing money in their faces to help fund student events. What I would really like to know is why has the Exec waited so long to bring up this issue? The Executive made only one attempt at notifying the student population, and that was in the last issue of the Quida mere day before their vote on the subject. This is the second major issue that this Executive has left to the dwindling days of the

semester while students are more worried about their marks than the state of the faculty The first incident was back in December when less than 10% of the faculty voted on who would sit on the critical Ad Hoc Student Committee on Faculty Funding. These major issues were correctly brought to the attention of the student population, however unfortunately were voted on at inconvenient times for the bulk of law students.

Returning to the new policy itself, the Executive explained that among the problems they faced were firms insisting the Exec wear firm t-shirts at one of their cocktail parties. Another issue was how firms were attempting to take advantage of the new Executive's inexperience when negotiating sponsorship arrangements. Further, the Exec stated that incoming students should not have to be bom-

At a time when our faculty is searching for solutions to funding problems, these rules, while they can be easily repealed, are still a policy that can tighten the taps and cause the new policy is in response to harm to the student population in the future. sponsorship could and should

> barded with firm paraphernalia on their first day of law school. While these points are valid, why initiate such a drastic new policy? Why not balance the firm presence with information on careers in Human Rights and at NGOs? At a time when our faculty is searching for solutions to funding problems, these rules, while they can be easily repealed, are still a policy that can tighten the taps and cause harm to the student population in the

future. Instead of enacting draconian rules sprung upon the students at the last moment, the Executive should have written a memo and passed along this advice to the new Executive.

On Wednesday, the voting members of the Exec on Wednesday recognized that empty spaces in the school such as classrooms and lounges should not be prevented from being named after firms in order to raise money for the cash-strapped faculty. This was an important decision, but considering the need for funds to help this faculty, it clearly should not have been part of the 'draft rules' in the first place.

Lastly, most of us recognize the shameless advertising of firms, but we must not lose sight of the fact that sponsorship very often benefits the student population. The money and trinkets given out by the firms is there to facilitate orientation for the organizers and heaven forbid, enables you to have a hilighter on the first day of school so you can promptly start your reading. While it is true that there is no question that the advertising is an

> attempt to influence students into applying to particular firms, we are not children of Irwin Toy and we do not need the LSA taking such a paternalistic stance.

The LSA's policy on corporate have been some friendly advice to

pass on to the incoming executive. Instead, it now has the capability of growing and becoming far more restrictive in the future. While it is important to be vigilant in guarding faculty independence from the influence of firms, so long as these issues do not threaten the curriculum and academic integrity of McGill, the LSA has no business tving the hands of future student leaders.

Response to the Discussion at the LSA Council meeting on its "Draft Rules on Corporate Sponsorship"

by Toby Moneit (frustrated Law II)

was happy to see that this year's LSA Council was taking an initiative to formalize student response to the barrage of firm advertising we are confronted by as we enter the Faculty. I was saddened, however, by much of the debate surrounding sponsorship. particularly or Orientation events. Despite the vehemence of the fresh-faced first years present in droves (a rare occurrence) at the Council meeting last week, I have actually

spoken with many a student who feels at least mild unease with many of the sponsorship initiatives and/or the hype surrounding them. Sure, the money is great, but what about the implications of accepting it?

Because of the tight time limitations (which we did not, as I suppose is typical, respect). I would like to voice a few of my responses to the points advanced in that meeting and use this article as an invitation for further discussion on the issue of sponsorship.

I'll start by speaking to the statements that "law students aren't idiots", "we can choose to ignore the banners", "we can choose not to be affected by advertising". Because we all are so smart. I will only ask one question: why would companies and firms bother advertising and putting up banners if they didn't think it had an effect? Even if it is possible for it to have absolutely no effect on us (which >

many a market study would dispute), there is something to be said for caring about their intentions and for caring about free, unbranded space.

As for this "not being the kind of thing that the LSA should be doing," I beg to differ. This is exactly the kind of thing the LSA should be doing. I was baffled by apparent lack of understanding of the difference between regular legislation and constitutions as expressed by the concern for "binding future LSAs" with this policy. Correct me if I'm wrong but didn't we learn something in first year

Constitutional Law about parliamentary sovereignty?

and that distribution will not change by invit-

ing NGOs to send us their bag stuffers.

Furthermore, adding more pamphlets to the

As stated in the Draft Rules (page 24 of last week's Quid). "[t]he following points recognize the dependence that some of our events have on firm sponsorship while at the same time recognizing that some limits are necessary." Because we are so dependent on firm money and because of the natural turnover of LSA executive each year, it is incumbent upon the exiting executive to help their successors face the subtle pressures that can be exerted by our contacts at the firms. I was baffled by apparent lack of understanding of the difference between regular legislation and constitutions as expressed by the concern for "binding future LSAs" with this policy. Correct me if I'm wrong but didn't we learn something in first year Constitutional Law about parliamentary sovereignty?

Third, the assertion that rather than minimizing sponsorship at Orientation, we should be increasing it in order to achieve the balance we so desire at that "sacred" time of the academic year, I say, as so eloquently stated by the author of one of last week's articles on the war in Iraq, "get real". There is a reason all the free junk comes from firms and not NGOs

purpose and contributes only to further clutter of our already messy hallways and eye-space. How many of us read all those pamphlets?

A correlative point relates to the waste produced by Orientation events. I was one of the people picking up after everyone at the Dean's barbecue and I can tell you that it is not a pleasant task. What was even more saddening was the knowledge that in a few days we would be adding empty and defective writing utensils, crumpled up/spilled on "information" pamphlets, and other such goodies. Yet we all go back for more on Careers Day. Are we that hooked on "stuff"? That seemed to be the message at the Council meeting when, in response to my assertion that most of this stuff is low quality junk anyway, and is certainly unnecessary, I was told that "we like free stuff"

I, too, like free "stuff". I like free books. I like free classes. I like free space. You might think me a radical for wanting to take a piss without being bombarded by advertising but, in truth, I am just exhausted. My eyes have had it. No more. No more flimsy excuses for pens. No more bouncing balls that flash lights

as they roll away under the table. No more ninja highlighters. These things cheapen our experience. Like the skits at Skit Nite, they too are infused with a message. And what do

you think that message is?

Let me leave you with a final comparison that is reminiscent of those snazzy

"loot bags" we handed out on the first day of orientation this September: cheap hotels also leave mints...

P.S. To my friend who told me that in order to assert my point I needed a reason for appreciating unbranded space. I would like to remind him of the guest he invited to speak to us last year about the destruction he believes will inevitably follow the new James Bay deal. While I understand that New Chancellor Day Hall and any other part of the University are clearly different from the rivers and lakes in the Chibougameau region. I am not sure that the reasoning is any different. I don't think it is a cop-out to say that unbranded space defends itself. I also do not mind being labelled 'cheesy' or 'fuzzy' for enjoying freedom from the constant flash, glitter, and brain-sprain of advertising. The result, whether it is large corporations or law firms. is to perpetuate our system and its cycle of consumption. But I suppose I should stop before I am accused of "Naomi-Kleining". After all, I wouldn't want to be making anyone think in a Ouid article...

Next week: last Quid!!!

Please send all cards, flowers, photos and farewell wishes to:

quid.law@mcgill.ca

(It is also your last chance to apply if you would like to be a Quidder next year!)

Absolutely Nothin'

by Sébastien Jodoin (Law II)

teven Wallace Lowe's article in last week's Quid, "War: What is it good for?", presented a somewhat thoughtful line of argumentation supporting the current US-led war in Iraq - it was also unintentionally funny. Lowe's use of the expression "leftwing doves" was hilarious as was his invitation for them to "get real". His concluding taunt to pacifists was laugh-out loud funny: "Left-wing doves? Hello? That's what I thought? Welcome to the big leagues." Apparently people who are against war are in the minor leagues although I'm not clear what that means anyway. I think there is an implicit claim that because the stakes are high, that morality need not apply. I would argue that it is exactly when the stakes are high, that sticking to our moral principles becomes all the more important. But I digress...

The twin objectives of disarmament and self-defence

The first argument often invoked to support the use of force in the current context is the need to disarm Saddam Hussein and to enforce the numerous Security Council resolutions that Iraq has violated. It is said that the inspections weren't working, but the problem is that the inspections were never given a chance to work. Since August 2002, George W. Bush has wanted to intervene militarily in Iraq without even having the inspections process. It is clear that the Bush administration has much disdain for international law and that it prefers unilateralism to multilateralism.

Thus, from the beginning, the inspections were not given a chance to succeed. All along, everyone was pretty certain that the US was going to attack Iraq anyway. This might have put actual pressure on Hussein to disarm according and conform to the UN resolutions. But its greater effect was to destroy the credibility and efficiency of the UN inspections process. Indeed, Hussein would only have a real incentive to disarm if he thought that he might be attacked if he didn't, but also if he thought that he could avoid war if he did.

A second, related, pro-war argument is that Hussein has weapons of mass destruction and that he poses a threat to the national security of the US. Unfortunately, the US has no evidence to back up either of these claims. They believe Hussein has WMD and they are probably right, but they still have no evidence. A State should not be allowed to attack another on the basis of intuition; the prohibi-

tion on the use of force in the UN Charter deserves more than that. In any case, Hussein does not currently pose a threat to the US or any other country for that matter. These facts also disallow the US's claims of pre-emptive self-defence, which in any case are ludicrous and need not be seriously considered.

The only morally justified argument: human rights and democracy

A third argument is that Saddam Hussein is a ruthless dictator who systematically violates the human rights of the Iraqi people whose removal is necessary to bring about democracy in Iraq. I couldn't agree more, although I have to add that it is not just Hussein that is the problem, but all of his entourage. Thus, even if Hussein were to be assassinated, this would not bring about democracy in Iraq. However, if the US invades Iraq, eliminates the current regime and installs a functioning democracy, then perhaps this war would be justified.

But there are problems with this scenario. The first problem is that it is not certain that this will happen at all. Hopefully, the US will go through with its nation-building plans and will not abandon Iraq in a state of chaos as it did with many countries during the Cold War. As well, let us hope that the new Iraqi government will be a true democracy, not like the various dictatorial regimes that the US has helped gain power in the last fifty years. Let us also hope that this regime will not simply be an American puppet obliged to give headway to the US' oil interests.

Even if the US were to commit themselves to instituting democracy, this will be a difficult task. According to The Day After: The Army in a Post-Conflict Iraq, a December 2002 paper produced by the War College's Center for Strategic Leadership, even with United Nations support, "a post-conflict Iraq requirement of 65,000 to 80,000" U.S. Army personnel is the low-end manpower requirement for a military occupation expected to last not a matter of months, but "a minimum of five years and possibly as many as ten". The paper forecasts the post-Saddam environment for U.S. troops as "very unstable". Key governance and legal functions are likely to be rickety as "police and judiciary are relatively dysfunctional due to the purging of the top leadership and no replacements".

Moreover, an Army War College paper, Reconstructing Iraq: Insights, Challenges, and Missions for Military Forces in a Post-Conflict Scenario also concludes that "The establishment of democracy or even some sort of rough pluralism in Iraq, where it has never really existed previously, will be a staggering challenge for any occupation force"

A second problem is that it is not certain that the human rights situation will improve. If we look at the situation in Afghanistan, we see that the human rights situation has only improved in its capital, Kabul. A recent Human Rights Watch report. "We Want to Live As Humans": Repression of Women and Girls in Western Afghanistan, focuses on the increasingly harsh restrictions on women imposed by Ismail Khan, a local governor in the west of Afghanistan who has received military and financial assistance from the US. The report concludes that women's rights in this region have improved since the fall of the Taliban, for example, some women have been allowed to return to school. But the report also finds that these advances were accompanied by growing government repression of social and political life. Khan has censored women's groups, intimidated outspoken women leaders, and sidelined women from his administration. As well, restrictions on the right to work mean that many women might never be able to use their education.

A third problem with this intervention is that it denies the Iraqi people a right to change and to have their revolution. Lowe's article is a perfect example of this mentality: "Saddam Hussein is 66 years old and could remain in power for another 25 years. This would likely be followed by decades of his sons' rule, both of whom are just as maniacal, if not more so, than their father". There is an assumption here that the Iraqi people are incapable of fending for themselves. So far. in the current war, many Iraqis that have been interviewed have said that they reject American interventionism and that they would rather take care of their internal problems themselves. I am not saving that the US should not help the Iraqis because they don't want them to; however, the West should be conscious of the dismissive and belittling attitude it has adopted towards the Iraqi people

Perhaps the biggest problem with the human rights and democracy argument is that is does not appear to be sincere. From a pragmatic moral point of view though, we should only be concerned with the results of war in Iraq, not the intentions of the US in respect to its failed war on terrorism and its dependency on oil as energy resource. Although we should be happy if any positive change is brought about by this war, we can also doubt that these positive changes will happen if they are not really the primary concern of the Bush administration. On the other hand, because of the scepticism and opposition surrounding the

war, it surely in the interests of the Bush administration that the situation in Iraq actually improve.

War and law

War and law are often framed as amoral concepts where the ends can justify the means. I disagree to a certain extent. While I consider myself a legal pluralist, I do not equate morality with law and am aware of the shortcomings of the law. I also believe that war is inherently immoral and that law is inherently moral.

This reasoning is premised on an applica-

tion to these two concepts of the distinction between formal morality and substantive morality. In terms of substantive morality, it can go both ways. There can be unjust laws and just wars; unjust wars and just laws. In terms of formal morality, law is always more just than war. Law is a principled, rational and peaceful dispute settlement process.

War is the opposite; it engenders death, suffering and chaos.

Thus, in a situation where law and war can bring about the exact same result, then the use of law would be more justified than the use of force. Unfortunately, we are not at that point vet in international law, but that is the point. I make a further distinction here between shortterm substantive morality and long-term substantive morality. In this regard as well, law is more justified than war. If States used international law to resolve all of their conflicts and provided the UN with the appropriate processes and means to do so, then in the long-run, humanity would be better off. On the other hand, war does not provide further guidance, it does not offer meaningful solutions; in the long-run, war does not have the potential to solve a significant portion of the world's problems.

After the war in Iraq, what is the next step? Well, we need to go to war in North Korea since we have actual evidence that they have weapons of mass destruction, which are much more powerful that whatever it Hussein might have. We also need to militarily intervene all over Africa, all over the Middle East where there are countries whose human rights violations are much graver than Iraq's.

The problem is that because of the war in

Iraq, we have failed to develop effective crisis resolution mechanisms which might constitute viable alternatives to war. Instead, of elaborating a useful precedent whereby we might be able to strengthen international law and have effective solutions to the world's problems, we find ourselves with a breach of international law which will only solve one problem and will only weaken international law and the UN. What message is sent to rogue states when international law is violated by the most powerful country in the world, a nation that supposedly champions democra-

Currently, international law and the UN system are far from perfect: there are not effective, are often superseded by global politics, are in need of reform and lack the means to ensure the respect and enforcement of their rules. However, the US does not help strengthen the UN and international law by bypassing it altogether. Ironically, if the US has put its full support behind the UN and its processes, it would not lament their lack of efficiency. If the US is not happy about the UN, then as the most powerful state in the world and as a permanent member of the Security Council, it

cy, law and fundamental rights and freedoms? The US has an obligation as the most powerful country in the world to use that power for good, to act as a role-model for other States in the world; in this regard, it has sadly failed us in the current war in Iraq.

should do something about it.

Of course I am holding the US to "different standard" as Lowe writes and that is because it should be better than China. Russia and France. Just because these countries act in their own self-interest, does not entail that the US has to as well. If China, Russia and France jumped off a bridge, I don't think the US would follow. I am not anti-American. I just wish that American actions would conform to the high standards set by American propaganda

The Bush administration's short-sightedness and lack of insight

At one point in his article. Lowe asks whether torture should be used to prevent a terrorist from detonating a nuclear bomb which could kill 100,000 people and answers in the positive. I personally think this is the wrong question. The right questions should be why does the terrorist want to kill 100,000 people and what can we do prevent him from wanting to do so?

But that is the problem with the Bush administration: it is too short-sighted to con-

sider anything else besides self-defence ensured by the use of force. The epitomes of this attitude are the ballistic missile defence system and the doctrine of pre-emptive strike. I won't re-examine its imperialistic or interventionist tendencies. In the war on terrorism, the terrorists are the embodiment of evil and the US is the incarnation of good. It doesn't matter that the US has supported various regimes against one another during the past fifty years. It doesn't matter that the US has allowed Israel to commit all sorts of atrocities towards Palestinians. If the US wants to pre-

vent terrorism. then it should start by healing the wounds left by its bi-polar Cold War policies. The US' current military interventionist policy will only further inflame anti-American sentiments around the world generally and in the Muslim world in particular. By acting in this way, the Bush

administration is polarizing the Western states and the Islamic states and thus playing right into Osama Bin-Laden's hands.

If the US really wants to stop the proliferation of WMD than here's an idea: stop developing them and mostly stop selling them to everyone. If the US really wants to eliminate regimes which violate human rights, then it should start by telling its corporations to stop supporting such regimes. The US could also treat the Taliban prisoners in accordance with the Geneva Convention on the law of war. Finally, if the US really wants countries to act in morally justified ways, then it should start by doing so itself.

Some might say that this is idealistic and lacks realism. In fact, I think that these types of actions could be effective if done right. For example, if the populations in France, and Russia were convinced that this war was in fact being fought for the right reasons, then even if their governments wanted to oppose the war for their own self-interests, they would be hard-pressed to do so because of the pressures of democracy.

Bringing international law into the 21st century

Lowe is right when he writes that "the old rules of international law are woefully inad ▶

UN Transitional Administrations: An Introduction

by Steven Wallace Lowe (Law I)

n the decade following the end of the Cold War, the UN helped several countries/territories prepare for the establishment of democracy and the creation of new institutions of governance. In places like Namibia. Cambodia. Mozambique. Eastern Slovenia (Croatia), and Bosnia-Herzegovina, the UN served a mainly supportive role by, amongst other things, monitoring elections, supervising police forces, and assisting in the establishment of democratic processes. In essence, the UN assisted or supervised the local leadership in areas of "civil administration" (e.g., defence, foreign affairs, finance, police, courts, jails, customs, sanitation, information, communication, media,

In 1999, the UN exceeded the bounds of providing mere assistance to local officials when it established missions in Kosovo (UNMIK) and East Timor (UNTAET) that exerted direct control over all the functions of the state (until such time as the local officials were prepared to assume the responsibility themselves). In Kosovo and in East Timor, the UN did not assist the (local) government it actually served as the government! These

types of missions, referred to as "transitional administrations," are truly comprehensive and pose colossal challenges for the UN and the international community. When missions that involve components of civilian adminis-

another transitional administration in Iraq, analyzing the lessons of UNMIK and UNTAET can yield great benefits.

In Kosovo, a horrendous war between Serbs (led by President Slobodan Milosevic

Should there be a universal set of laws for all transitional administrations or should such laws be drawn up on a case by case basis? How can the transitional administration serve the (sometimes competing) interests of the UN, the international community, and the local population? Should the transitional administration follow the strict application of democratic principles or should it occasionally usurp such principles in order to ensure that local officials support the aims and the efforts of the UN and the international community?

trations are viewed along a continuum, transitional administrations (in which the UN assumes absolute control over all governing functions) represent one end of the spectrum, while the other end is represented by operations that only serve to advise the local leadership. In between the two extremes, missions of varying degrees of control may exist. As the international community may establish

plated any alternatives to war in the present crisis. It never gave the UN, international law or peace a chance.

In the short run, perhaps the war in Iraq will be bring about good, perhaps it will bring about democracy and respect for human rights in Iraq as well as peace and stability in the region. If this does happen and it is far from certain at this point, then this war will be remembered in history as having been a just one. This will have come at a high price, the lives of Iraqi civilians, but if a post-Saddam Iraq is a success, then people will say that this was price was morally justified. However, in the long-run, this war will have also come at the expense of international law. Iraq will possibly be better off, but international law will not.

I am against this war because I think that we could have taken care of both problems by embracing international law and using it as a tool for peace and social change. As long as the avenue of international law has not been fully explored, as long as war is not used as an exception and as last resort, then I think that it is basically good for "absolutely nothin". Say it again!

and represented by Yugoslav armed elements) and Muslims (represented by the Kosovar Liberation Army (KLA)) ended only after NATO intervened with airstrikes against the Serbs in the spring of 1999. In the aftermath, thousands were left dead or homeless and much of the province's infrastructure, including health and educational institutions, was destroyed. Moreover, enmity remained extant between the factions. A great deal of reconstruction, rehabilitation, and reconciliation was required before any type of local government could be established.

In East Timor (annexed illegally by Indonesia in 1975), a referendum was held in August 1999 and nearly 80% of the people voted for independence. In an attempt to thwart the will of the people, pro-Indonesian militias backed by elements in the Indonesian military responded by killing people and destroying property (e.g., over half the buildings in the territory were burnt down). The violence ceased after the deployment of an Australian-led UN peacekeeping force, but East Timor was left in ruins. Not only was there little in the way of physical infrastructure (or chairs, tables, pots, and pans for that matter), but there were no political or legal institutions whatsoever. During the 25-year occupation. Indonesians (and not the local East Timorese) controlled the wealth and held all the top administrative positions. Since the Indonesians had fled back to Jakarta, East Timor was left completely bereft of administrators, doctors, dentists, lawyers, police. accountants, and other professionals

(Absolutely Nothin', cont'd) quate to respond to the threats of the 21st century". The problem is that the Bush administration's actions are having reversionary effects on international law and are in fact bringing international law to a 19th century

Currently, international law and the UN system are far form perfect: there are not effective, are often superseded by global politics, are in need of reform and lack the means to ensure the respect and enforcement of their rules. However, the US does not help strengthen the UN and international law by bypassing it altogether. Ironically, if the US has put its full support behind the UN and its processes, it would not lament their lack of efficiency. If the US is not happy about the UN, then as the most powerful state in the world and as a permanent member of the Security Council, it should do something about it.

Stephen Lowe's concludes his article by asking "What options would have to disarm Saddam and help the Iraqi people then?" Unfortunately, no one has the answer to that question because the US never contem-

needed to build a functioning society.

In both cases, complex/multidimensional responses were necessary in which the UN, regional organizations (e.g., NATO and OSCE in Kosovo), individual states (e.g., Australia in East Timor), and NGOs performed such tasks as demobilizing armed factions, returning refugees to their homes, and providing humanitarian relief. But, as stated, both UNMIK and UNTAET went beyond complex peacekeeping to involve transitional administration. This meant that the UN. under the leadership of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), was responsible for the whole gamut of governance: from ensuring order and security; to the hiring of administrators, police officers, judges, lawyers, and correctional staff; to the establishment of administrative procedures and laws related to such things as budgets, elections, taxes, procurement, customs, criminal law, and human rights; to providing health, education, banking, postal, and telecommunications services; to providing garbage collection and sanitation services; to initiating activities related to economic reconstruction and employment; etc.

In Kosovo, some Kosovar-Albanian elements wanted outright secession from Yugoslavia and resisted the international community's ambiguous insistence on some form of provincial "autonomy." Cognizant of this, UNMIK officials strove to work in close consultation with the leaders of Kosovo, and despite the difficulties involved, Joint Interim Administrative Departments were created in January 2000; local elections were held in all of Kosovo's thirty municipalities in October 2000; the new Constitutional Framework of Kosovo was adopted in May 2001; and province-wide elections were conducted in November 2001.

The situation was different in East Timor, where the UN had the complete support of the local population (one that looked forward to experiencing democracy and self-rule for the first time). Given the dearth of professionals among the East Timorese as well as the wari-

ness of hiring locals after the difficulties UNMIK had encountered in Kosovo. UNTAET was staffed overwhelmingly by non-East Timorese personnel in the begin-Slowly but surely, more and more locals became a part of the administration. After the Constituent Assembly elections of 30 August 2001, all of the members of the Transitional Government were East Timorese (although the UN, led by SRSG, Sergio Vieira de Mello, still retained extensive powers). On 20 May 2002, East Timor finally achieved independence and became a sovereign and democratic state. Hopefully, it will be able to provide responsible government and economic prosperity to its citizens.

The truly comprehensive nature of these operations, which cannot be understated. imply that transitional administrations represent a daunting challenge for the international community. In addition, it must be recognized that the massive outlay of resources required, in terms of both dollars and personnel, can severely restrict the UN's ability to function adequately - one transitional administration mission can consume a large percentage of the people and money available to all other UN peace support operations! There are also many questions to ponder. For instance, should there be a universal set of laws for all transitional administrations or should such laws be drawn up on a case by case basis? How can the transitional administration serve the (sometimes competing) interests of the UN, the international community, and the local population? Should the transitional administration follow the strict application of democratic principles or should it occasionally usurp such principles in order to ensure that local officials support the aims and the efforts of the UN and the international community? For example, should the SRSG be permitted to remove locally elected officials who attempt to thwart the peace process?

Transitional administrations are complex and require extensive resources, and it remains to be seen whether the UN will be called upon to establish more transitional administrations in the future. However, the Report on the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (also known as The Brahimi Report) and follow-up reports by Secretary-General Kofi Annan argue that the UN should prepare itself for the possibility, otherwise it will risk being caught off-guard and unprepared. As such, the international community must continue to analyze past and present operations involving civilian administration in search of the appropriate "lessons learned." Hopefully, the UN will soon have the opportunity to utilize its wisdom in this area by helping the Iraqi people to build a stable, functioning, democratic society.

1James Traub, "Inventing East Timor," Foreign Affairs Vol. 79, no. 4 (July/August 2000), p. 75.

²The two missions are officially called: the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK, 10 June 1999-present) and the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET, 19 October 1999-present.

³UN, "II. Doctrine, strategy and decision-making for peace operations: H. The challenge of transitional civil administration," in Report by the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (The Brahimi Report) (New York: UN General Assembly and UN Security Council - A / 5 5 / 3 0 5 - S / 2 0 0 0 / 8 0 9 , www.un.org/peace/reports/peace_operations/. 21 August 2000), pp. 13-14.

⁴It should be stated that the "transitional" or "interim" administrations in Kosovo and East Timor are not entirely unprecedented. The League of Nations administered the Saar in Germany from 1920-35, and the UN administered Dutch West New Guinea (West Irian) from 1962-63. Moreover, colonial powers like Britain and France administered numerous territories under both the League and UN systems.

⁵Traub, p. 74.

⁶See UN, "UNMIK at a Glance," www.unmikonline.org/intro.htm, accessed 8 May 2002; and UN, "East Timor - UNTAET Background," www.un.org/peace/etimor/UntaetB.htm, accessed 8 May 2002.

⁷UN, "UNMIK at a Glance." www.unmikonline.org/intro.htm , accessed 8 May 2002.

⁸UNTAET Press Office, "FACT SHEET 1: SEC-OND TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT, " www.un.org/peace/etimor/fact/fs3.PDF, 3 April 2002 (accessed 8 May 2002).

⁹The Brahimi Report and the subsequent follow-up reports by the Secretary-General can be accessed on the UN website at the following URL (accessed 8 May 2002): www.un.org/peace/reports/peace_operations/

Unemotional Objectivity and Political Discourse

by Jared Will (Law I)

here are two themes of Noah Billick's "Fuel for the Funding Fire" of last week that demand response. First, the claims about objective, academic discourse and the value of having a discussion free from "dogmatic" assertions are not only problematic, but in fact disingenuous. Second, the

claims about financial aid programs and debt are ill founded and fail to appreciate the nature of the barriers faced by socio-economically disadvantaged members of society.

Noah begins by claiming that he is "not wedded to any particular political-economic philosophy" and that he doesn't "trust any

political dogma." Then we get to the claim that he is "a capitalist" and the subsequent positing of principles of (neo-classical) economic theory as if they were value-neutral facts. For example, the claim is made that "the most price inelastic will drop out of the market" (translation: poor people won't bother \triangleright

applying to expensive law schools). The problem is not so much that poor people have become "price inelastic" and education a "market," as that Noah claims that these assertions do not wed him to "any particular politicaleconomic philosophy".

Capitalism and the (ideological) edifice of (neo-classical) market economics on which it rests form "a particular political economic philosophy". Moreover, stating postulates of that theory as undeniable truths is the very essence of dogmatism.

It's true that the more dominant and pervasive the prevailing ideology becomes, the more invisible it becomes as an ideology-but that merely reinforces its functional role. Its proponents are granted the podium not as dogmatic ideologues but as 'experts', technocrats, and analysts who merely present their discoveries about social problems.

It is for precisely this reason that I winced at being singled out as entering the debate "in the spirit of academic discourse" which was defined as "objective" and "unemotional". It's true that my piece was rather lifeless and cold, and devoid of any argument about political values, but it had the rather narrow goal of pointing out the paucity of logic in the argument in favour of privatization. The other responses to the initial article were described as "rhetorical flourish", "hyperbole" and their authors as "inflexible and dogmatic." These are not simply issues of style (though some of the authors are clearly highly skilled stylists). If the spirit of academic discourse implies (the illusion of) objectivity and requires unemotional expression of viewpoints, the playing field becomes tilted dramatically in favor of the proponent of the prevailing ideology

Noah regrets not realizing earlier how easily the "political currents" are "imported into the funding debate." It should be obvious by now that these are not imported into the debate, they are the very substance of the debate. So, if the debate is, in large measure, one over political values, then the danger of requiring (the illusion of) objectivity and (the illusion of) freedom from dogmatic assertions is that the proponents of private or market driven solutions are the sole occupants of the terrain of 'serious' discourse.

Last week's responses did not, as Noah implies, disallow "open discussion." They merely shifted the terms of the debate back where they belong-to the underlying political values. To claim that the debate should not be waged on those grounds, given the socio-political context in which we operate, is to marginalize any view that holds that 'funding', 'profes-

sorial salaries' and keeping McGill law a "first class institution" are less important than issues of social justice. Claims such as the one that excellence in education requires universal accessibility are the expression of political values-but because they challenge the values of capitalist society they do not muster the requisite neutrality and pragmatism to merit serious consideration in a field of discourse defined by the requirement of 'objectivity' and 'pragmatism'. (Pragmatism is, of course, the code word for accepting the confines of the status quo. It's not so much an intellectual virtue as a marker of complacency).

As for the merits of the Noah's counterarguments: they suffer from the same flaws as the initial 'reconsideration.' The comparison to the U.S. model to support the claim that the redistributive financial aid model can work to ensure accessibility is ludicrous. Attendance at post-secondary institutions in the U.S. is directly correlated with socio-economic status, just as it is in Canada. Any plan that takes the idea of accessibility seriously must endeavour to subvert this state of affairs, not merely prevent exacerbating it. Wealth distribution through higher tuition and financial aid programs is also not at all "like a non-profit insurance company". Insurance companies make money by getting risk-averse people to pay relatively small amounts incrementally so that they can avoid huge losses in the event of something going wrong. Insurance companies make money when the things people are worried about do NOT happen too often; they go broke (or get bailed out with public money) when too many things go wrong at once. No such calculation of likelihoods is involved in wealth redistribution.

The discussion of debt and "debt-phobia" is also deeply problematic. First of all, to claim that people who are averse to acquiring debts are debt-phobic implies that the 'fear' is not rational. Let me assure you, it's a perfectly reasonable concern for someone with limited economic resources who wants to pursue a career that will not provide the resources to repay those loans. The only irrational move in that case would be to actually take out the loans in the first place. (Oops!) Second, any program that relies on students acquiring more debt to finance their institution is an inherent barrier to accessibility, because those very same people who are "price inelastic" have "debt-phobia".

So, let me stand with that "vociferous minority" who feels the urgent need to respond to technocratic arguments for what they truly are-expressions of set of political values with which I profoundly disagree.

I Love You to Death

by Edmund Coates (Alumnus I)

asked for it, and I tried to be gentle. In the past two years, United States recruitment of McGill law students has slackened somewhat. To remain competitive, the law school needs to anticipate new niches in the American and international job markets. Thus, the law school would benefit by introducing one or two practical courses in torture as trans-systemic options.

While torture is routine in many countries, I suspect the big new opportunities in torture will be in the United States. The United States government now has a flexible new set of fears to invoke, at last filling the vacuum left by the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Notice how Bush moved from accusing Iraq of having dealings with Bin Laden, to saying that Iraq hosted people linked with Al-Qaida, to saying there were Al-Qaida "type" terrorists on Iraq's territory. Since there have been Al-Qaida "type" terrorists on the United States's territory, perhaps it is time for a regime change there as well.

Presently, the United States is relying more and more on torture outsourced to friendly countries. But this torture raises grave issues of quality. The torture is typically done by selfselected artisans within local security forces. Thus, you have people who enjoy causing pain for the sake of causing pain, and who are cavalier about causing permanent physical damage to the object of the torture. Old-fashioned crude techniques are used which take no account of modern technology. For example, contemporary neurology has refined techniques for inducing a wide range of brain states, by the application of the right mix of electrical waves. The McGill-associated Montreal Neurological Institute has distinguished itself as a pioneer in these advances.

The aim of practical torture is to obtain information of the highest quality possible. The way to do this is to bring about the disintegration of the object's personality. You want to turn the object into a wanton, a collection of desires where the strongest desire at any given moment results in an immediate act. You can then adjust the desires that you impose on the wanton, and, stand by strand, extract the information you seek. Performing an extraction properly takes time, and careful reflection.

Thus, torture should be entrusted to a professional group which can insulate itself from the quality-impairing pressures endemic to the police or security forces. The medical profession would be best placed technically, in

particular psychiatry. But participation in torture may harm the image of that profession, and affect the public's trust in them. A profession which claims to devote itself to the promotion of life would be tainted by a practice of death.

The legal profession is the next best choice. They are dedicated to creation of truths. Law students spend much time reading judgements which skilfully force political and moral questions below the surface. For many, this frame soon passes unnoticed. Legal practice is about narrowing: narrowing issues, narrowing numbers of parties, closing questions. Would the mental restrictions needed to professionally practice torture require much more skill at men-

tal restriction?

McGill law school should lead the way in the professionalization of torture. Some may object that there will not be acknowledged state torture within Canada for the near future. The courses in torture would not be of benefit to the large number of our graduates who stay in Canada. I say that if we want to keep up with the United States, we will need to put aside these namby-pamby attitudes sooner or later. Canada could set an example to a number of third-world countries, that some measure of democracy is not incompatible with security. Canada's government already demonstrated this with the new security laws which it proposed in the past two

years. In any case, the objector should look to the example of the University of Toronto. Toronto awarded law degrees for many decades before the Law Society of Upper Canada recognised that these pieces of paper were of any value.

Of course, we would need to replace the prejudiced word "torture" with a term which encourages a new status for this type of information gathering. As soon as the law school's new courses in this type of information gathering are approved, we should call, what we used to call torture, "constructive dialogue" instead.

Responding to "When it all comes together"

by Martin Kavena (Nat IV)

haven't been in the habit of responding to articles in the Quid in my years at law school, preferring to publish the odd list of funny quotes once in a while. However, Karine Péloffy's article in the March 23 Quid deserves an answer. In her conclusion, Ms. Péloffy says that "as future lawyers [we have a choice] ... to reinforce the status quo or strive to make the law stand on the right side", and that she didn't come to law school "to become someone who would be able to legally justify stealing somebody's warmth in winter." I think we can all agree that ethical and social issues deserve proper consideration, but I don't agree that we ought to be too critical of lawyers who happen to be arguing the not-so-moral side of things. The days of idealism of first year, when many students are still being supported by their parents or are at the beginning of spending fresh student loans, are replaced with the realism of last year, when

these same students find they need to enter the job market so as not to end up "freezing their asses off wandering around downtown". There are not that many public interest, social justiceoriented jobs available, and many will take jobs that may require them to justify removing the homeless from someone's property. In my own case, I have chosen not to take a corporate job, and will be spending several months at an unpaid internship overseeing legislative reform in various fields including human rights law. While I may pat myself on the back for not doing work that might justify stealing somebody's warmth in winter, the only reason I can afford to go on such an internship is because my father has loaned me some money - yet he runs a factory that produces parts for the military. Although I believe that such possession and use of such weapons is morally justifiable when used in legitimate conflicts such as the war to rid

Iraq of WMD, others may disagree. Yet my own quest to "make the law stand on the right side" by participating in the internship is financed wholly by the salary my father earns in "reinforcing the status quo" of military armament. My point is, any striving to do something that is morally right ultimately must come from within the system of the status quo. The status quo is actually dynamic in and of itself, and even military contracts may indirectly finance the development of human rights law. Thus, even the lawver who is asked by a client to enforce his absolute property right on Peel St. may choose to then use his fee to finance an endeavour that is more socially just - a child that goes on a human rights internship, a contribution to a charity that provides shelter to the homeless and so on. The system itself, however unjust it may seem on the surface, may be used as a tool to achieve social justice.

Final General Assembly of the LSA

Wednesday April 2, 2003 12:30 Room 102

Come hear what changes (\$ and otherwise) may await you in September!

On the Practice of Law and What We Learned at Our Mothers' Knee.

by Professor William Tetley (William. Tetley@McGill.ca; http://tetley.law.mcgill.ca)

Students have often asked how to get and keep clients in the practice of law. It is not quite as easy as suggested by Zsa Zsa Gabor, who had many husbands and marriages and apparently wrote a book entitled "How to Get a Man, How to Keep a Man and How to Get Rid of a Man".

Here is one suggestion on how to get and keep clients in the practice of law. And it should not surprise students that the lessons one learns at one's Mother's knee are still valid in the practice of law. Being obliged as a child to thank each aunt and uncle for Christmas and birthday presents by an individual letter and doing it punctually spilled over into my law practice. I always answered the receipt of any piece of business with an immediate letter, which began "Thank you for having sent the above claim." I would then sit down to work and get an opinion out posthaste which always again began "Thank you for sending the above claim..."

Fresh from the Bar examinations in 1952, I joined the Montreal law firm of Walker Martineau Chauvin Walker & Allison (now the giant firm of Faskin Martineau & Dumoulin) and in those days, it was clear that, even in a major law firm, one had to be able to attract clients in order to succeed.

I slowly built up a marine practice, which

was new to the firm and it was clear that clients wanted some acknowledgement of appreciation, as well as quick efficient service. This was borne out to me when about ten years later I was in the London office of the Royal Liverpool claims department and the Chief Claims Manager, Mr. Pedersen, who was ardently courted by claims lawyers from around the world, said that the Chief Clerk wished to see me. I imagined that the Chief Clerk was a lesser official with rolled up sleeves and a green eyeshade and was surprised to learn that he was in the head office in Liverpool. I tried to suggest to Mr. Pedersen that I could not take a day off for such a trip but he insisted: "The Chief Clerk wishes to see you." Mr. Pedersen had even chosen the train to take and said I would be met at the station.

The next day I took the train and began to become apprehensive when met in Liverpool by the Chief Clerk's car and chauffeur. At that time, Royal Liverpool was perhaps the world's largest liability insurance company and was sending all its Canadian cargo claims to me and was even diverting business which had previously gone through New York. At the Head Office, the Chief Clerk turned out to be a distinguished and genial gentleman, wearing a Saville Row suit. I later learned that

he was in charge of all the company operations. domestic and international. He announced that we would be having lunch with the President and Chairman. We bypassed the employees' restaurant, the senior employees' restaurant and the directors' restaurant, going to the top of the massive Royal Liverpool building to a restaurant shared only by the Chairman, the President and the Chief Clerk.

By this time I was very apprehensive and was wondering which file, back in Canada, I had not handled properly, when the Chairman said "I suppose, Mr. Tetley, you wish to know why we invited you to lunch." I mumbled incoherently and he went on. "It is because, of all the Royal Liverpool correspondents in the world, including Europe, America, South Africa and Asia, you are the only one to immediately acknowledge all claims sent to you, and you are the only one to thank us and then get your opinion out, without delay."

Lunch was a joy thereafter. I changed my mind about not having a drink and was even persuaded to enjoy another and the excellent wine as well. Eventually I was driven back to the station and then sailed on by train to London in a state of the highest spirits.

feministy Land a minor jurisprudence an exploration of feminist legal theory through a selection of features and documentaries

The Handmaid's Tale April 3rd

This is the cinematographic adaptation of Margaret Atwood's book, which is perhaps the iconic novel in feminist literary studies. The story tells of a science fiction world in which reproduction is rigidly and patriarchally controlled.

Science fiction? Perhaps not...

ROOM 201, NCDH STARTING AT 6:30PM

SPONSORED BY CANADA RESEARCH CHAIR IN LAW & DISCOURSE

HUMAN RIGHTS/SOCIAL JUSTICE BURSARY

The newly established Human Rights/Social Justice Bursary is ready to accept applications for this summer! While the fund is small, we hope that it will assist those selected in pursuing the opportunities they have fo und in the field of human rights and social justice. Bursaries of \$1,000 will be awarded based on a lottery system.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA TO ENTER LOTTERY:

In order to be eligible to enter the lottery for one of the HR/SJ Bursaries, candidates must meet the following criteria:

- The internship must be in the field of human rights, social justice, environment, or public interest work with a recognized organization.
- The internship must be unpaid or underpaid.
- The nature of the work and responsibilities to be undertaken by the intern must be legal/policy related.
- The duration of the internship must be a minimum of 10 weeks.
- The internship may be either international or domestic.
- The internship must already be secured for this coming summer.
- GPA is not a factor in criteria.
- · Open to first years.

All candidates who meet these criteria will be entered into the lottery. It is the intention of the bursary committee to award three (3) bursaries of \$1,000 this year.

APPLICATION PROCESS:

- All applicants must complete the application form available outside the LSA office. There is no need to attach your CV or transcript.
- The deadline to submit applications is Monday, April 7 th by 5pm. Applications should be placed in the envelope outside the LSA office.
- Those selected to receive a bursary will be notified by Friday, April 11 th.
- Funds will be dispersed upon confirmation of internship.

If you have any question or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Michelle Toering at michelle.toering@mail.mcgill.ca .

Good luck!

DEADLINE: MONDAY, APRIL 7th @ 5PM

MELSA ART SHOW 2003, "OUTSIDE THE BOX"

par Soizic Reynal de Saint Michel (Law I) pour MELSA

ous avez certainement tous remarqué pendant la semaine du 11 Mars les travaux d'artistes exposés dans l'Atrium. Comment avez-vous réagi devant ces œuvres créées par des étudiants de la faculté ?

À propos de réactions... Le vernissage de l'exposition a tenu lieu pour nombre d'entre vous d'entrée en matière avant le " Panel Discussion on Iraq " organisé le même soir. Certains échangeaient leurs opinions sur le contexte actuel et le conflit qui était à la veille d'éclater, devant des œuvres qui elles-mêmes tendaient à exprimer les sentiments qu'éveillent la violence, les inégalités et la vengeance pure par exemple. Certes, tous les travaux n'étaient pas à relier directement - ni même indirectement - à la politique internationale de George Bush. Mais tous tendaient à exprimer. Avez-vous déjà essavé d'expliquer à quelqu'un ce que vous ressentez ? Certes, nous avons des mots comme amour, haine, frayeur, angoisse... mais ne vous paraissent-ils pas complètement plats, insuffisants et inappropriés la plupart du temps ? Et puis, la plupart d'entre-vous êtes bilingues, voire polyglottes: d'une langue à l'autre, les mots n'ont pas les mêmes connotations (c'est pour cela que c'est toujours mieux de lire les jugements de la Cour Suprême dans la langue de rédaction et non en traduction, m'a-t-on dit un jour...). Les artistes (et par là j'entends artistes peintres mais aussi musiciens, compositeurs, danseurs, écrivains, poètes, cinéastes) tendent depuis toujours à vaincre l'indicible. C'est pour cela que le plus souvent on les dit plus sensibles, on dit qu'ils ont les nerfs à fleur de peau : parce qu'ils ressentent les choses à fond. Ils ne s'en tiennent pas à une simple fureur en apprenant que les américains ont bombardé un marché et tué des civils. Ils analysent leur réaction, ils tentent de nous la faire partager non pas avec le mot " fureur " mais avec les couleurs et les traits jetés sur la toile. Ils essaient de nous faire entrer dans leur univers de sentiments exacerbés pour nous faire ressentir, à notre tour, des choses un peu plus complexes que la colère ou l'amour. Ils nous forcent à analyser les nuances de nos sentiments.

Avez-vous aussi remarqué que la plupart des artistes se sentent incompris et qu'ils détestent parler de leur travail ? Nécessairement, chacun lit dans une œuvre ce qu'il est capable d'y lire. Nous ne réagissons pas tous aux mêmes choses, et certainement pas de la même manière. C'est pour cela qu'il n'y a pas une seule explication possible à un livre de Proust ou de Virginia Woolf. C'est pour cela que certains se sentent comme emportés devant un tableau de Picasso ou de Pollock tandis que d'autres restent froids. Le rôle d'un artiste n'est pas de vous dire quelque chose de précis et bien léché, tout empaqueté dans une boîte aux dimensions égales et que vous accepterez tel quel (ça c'est le rôle de CNN). C'est plutôt de vous faire ressentir et réagir, de quelque manière que ce soit. Et de vous faire regarder hors de la boîte. Chaque lecture d'un même livre, chaque visite au même musée est différente, parce qu'à chaque fois

vous serez sensibles à des choses différentes. C'est pour cela que le rôle d'une photographie d'artiste n'est pas de vous montrer les choses telles qu'elles sont. C'est à vous de découvrir pour vous-mêmes ce que chaque œuvre éveille en vous. Lorsque j'allais (rarement) voir une exposition d'art contemporain avec mes parents, je me plaignais souvent que " cela " ne représentait rien, ou alors que c'était ridicule et que d'abord n'importe quel enfant pourrait peindre un " Carré blanc sur fond blanc ". Mon père, enseignant d'arts plastiques, avec son humour particulier répondait toujours que si l'artiste avait voulu reproduire la réalité il se serait fait photo reporter, au lieu de mourir de faim pour son art.

Les expositions d'art ne sont pas réservées à quelques initiés chanceux ni aux avocats aux poches trop pleines qui veulent " décorer " leur cabinet. Elles sont destinées aussi à tout individu ouvert d'espit et curieux. Et c'est votre cas, n'est-ce pas ? Quelques uns d'entre vous ont eu la chance de pouvoir se procurer un exemplaire du magazine Esoteric, publié à l'initiative d'étudiants de la faculté de droit de U.B.C. Je vous invite à le feuilleter : tout comme l'exposition " Outside the box ", ce magazine tend à sensibiliser les étudiants de droit à l'importance et au dynamisme de la création artistique au sein de la communauté juridique (en dehors des recueils de jurisprudence).

Wainwright Lecture 2003

to be delivered by

the Honorable Mr. Justice Louis LeBel

of the Supreme Court of Canada

La protection des droits fondamentaux et la responsabilité civile

Maxwell Cohen Moot Court 3660 Peel Street, Montreal

Thursday, April 3rd, 2003 at 4:30 p.m.

A reception will follow in the Common Room

R.S.V.P. (by March 25) Mrs. Maria Marcheschi (514) 398-1435 or maria.marcheschi@mcgill.ca

April 1st, 2003 Quid Novi

Chico Resch Season Finale

by Panger (a.k.a. Stephen Panunto, Law III)

The run for the mug is over. After a 10-1-1 regular season, and charging through the preliminary rounds by outscoring their opponents 16-1, Chico earned the right to play in the finals last Sunday. And what a final game it was. Chico fought back from a 4-1 first-period deficit to tie the score at 4-4 with 28 seconds left and the goalie pulled in favor of an extra attacker.

After a goalless overtime. the teams went to a best-ofthree shootout. And it was there than Chico finally succumbed, in what is essentially a skills competition, 1-0. Chico shootcouldn't ers solve the (seemingly) 12-year old goalie. while Chico the only goalie managed to two of stop shots. three And just like that, the dream of the mug was

Force Majeure Eliminated

by Michael Hazan (Law I)

tying

Kobulnik hit the post

with a little over eight

minutes in the contest

but that was as close as

the team would come.

the

that he would be back

next year with a

vengeance. It was a

tough ending to a won-

derful season but Force

Majeure has already

begun preparing for

next year. Jujitsu Jason

Crelinsten is scanning

the Internet for better

backside cuts and is

also in charge of the

team's off-season con-

ditioning program.

Ruby

Dinesh

exclaimed

Defenseman

After

Dynamite

Melwani

fter a perfect regular season, Law's ball hockey team, Force Majeure, was ousted from the playoffs in a heartbreaking 3-2 loss. Despite the strong goaltending of Ayman Daher, Force Majeure could not overcome the Wraparounds' swarming defense. With LSA Presidential candidate Pascal Zamprelli on the campaign trail, the offence was unable to crack the opposing, over-protected goaltender for



It'a tie! (OVERRULED winning the D league championship)

And so I accept blame for the defeat. For those who don't know, I am Panger, the goalie, and my name is Zeus, I mean Stephen (take that, Quid's no pseudonym policy!). And on behalf of the entire team, I want to thank all the fans who came out to cheer us on, and especially our captain, Greg Webber, and assistants Adam Zanna and Greg Rickford (new holder of the "C") for all the work in organizing the team. And on a personal note, I want to thank all our defencemen (Adam, Greg, Dan and the Hammer) who made my life so easy this season. In my opinion, the best defence in the league, and as a group, the most valuable part of our team. (I won't praise the forwards because they get all the glory for scoring all those highlight reel goals).

Only six months till Chico's next game - and we'll still need fans. ■

Career Placement Office Survey Graduating Students - Class of May 2003

Comme par le passé, le Service de placement de la Faculté soumet aux finissants un sondage pour fins de statistiques. Nous souhaitons ainsi établir le portrait le plus juste possible de la situation du placement de nos diplômés. C'est donc dans cette optique que nous sollicitons votre collaboration et que nous vous demandons de prendre quelques minutes pour le remplir.

All information gathered will be treated confidentially: It will only be used internally for administrative purposes.

It would be greatly appreciated if you could complete the attached form and return it to my attention, Brigitte St-Laurent, Director, Career Placement Office, NCDH, 4th floor by Friday, March 21th, 2003. If you wish, you can also send the requested information by e-mail at brigitte.st-laurent@mcgill.ca.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this graduating survey, please feel free to contact me by phone at 398-6618 or by e-mail. We greatly appreciate your co-operation and the time spent in completing & returning your survey. We congratulate you on completing your law degree. Best of luck in your future career!

Brigitte St-Laurent, Director, Career Placement Office

Confidential Information For CPO use only

CAREER PLACEMENT OFFICE SURVEY - GRADUATING STUDENTS

Name Date of Graduation:					
Address: (where we will most LL.B. III B.C.L.III Integrated program e-mail Integrated program					
Bar Exams - I intend to write:					
☐ Ecole du Barreau du Québec ☐ Law Society of Upper Canada ☐ Alberta Bar ☐ New York Bar ☐ B.C. Bar Other					
Expected date to be called to the Bar					
☐ I do not intend to write any bar exams at this moment					
Articling - I will be articling with/start as an associate with:					
☐ Court Clerkship ☐ Law firm - size: ☐<5 ☐ 5-20 ☐ 20-50 ☐ 50-100 ☐>100 ☐ Corporation ☐ Government ☐ NGO ☐ Other					
Employer:City :					
Date: from to					
I have previously worked for that employer					
" Alternative Career "					
Employer:City :					
Title:Description of position					
My background in law assisted me in obtaining that employment					
I have previously worked for that employer					
Pursuing Graduate Studies					
University Program Program					
I have not yet secured a position upon graduation I am registered with CP O I am not yet registered with CPO and wish that the Director contact me					
I agree that the Career Placement Office may use the above information for statistics/administrative purposes.					
Date 2003 Signed					

For technical reasons, the CPO Newsletter could not be printed this week. However, it is posted on the web and on the bulletin board across from Pino's. You will find an electronic version in the archives at: http://lists.mcgill.ca/archives/lawstudent.html.